\$10,000,000 FOR COLLEGES.

VOL. LXXII.-NO. 304.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT TO GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

only the Income to Be Used-Hopes to education. Induce Others to Aid Institutions Now Lysting, Instead of Founding New enes-Money to Be Available Get. 1.

telin D. Rockefeller announced yester-(a) a gill of \$10,000,000 for higher educa-The gift is made through the General Fouration Board, which will have the of the income of this fund, suddenly rises from a comparausely small institution for the furtherance of negro schools to be a power in American

ney will be used mainly for the esistance of small and struggling colleges. The great institutions, it is understood, to receive no benefits from the fund. of the fund say that this means he gift of ten millions to higher it means the establishment of institution which will make a business of distributing gifts to education intelligently and a movement to divert money gifts from the founding of small and weak to the support of needy ones al

John D. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 in the to found the board and to belp its work with the negro schools in the South. has been known on the inside for some time that he intended to do more, and that the appointment was to be made at a

still, the members were astonished when Robert C. Ogden, the chairman, rose and mnounced that the gift was to be an even \$10,000,000. The board formally accepted is gift and the following statement was issued to the public by Dr. Wallace Buttrick. the secretary

At a meeting of the General Education Foard held to-day a gift of \$10,000,000 was unconced from Mr. John D. Rockefeller the fund is to be an endowment for higher education in the United States

The announcement of the gift was contained in a letter from Mr. F. C. Gates, who is Mr. Rockefeller's representative. The following is a copy of the letter of gift:

26 BEOADWAY, NEW YORK, June 30, 1905. 'To Messes, Wallace Buttrick and Starr J Hurnley Secretaries and Executive Officers. General Education Board, 54 William

DEAR SIRS: I am authorized by Mr. John Rockefeller to say that he will contribute o the General Education Board the sum ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), to be paid betober first next, in cash, or, at his option income producing securities, at their marnetuity as a foundation for education, the ome, above expenses and administration to be distributed to, or used for the benefit of, such institutions of learning, at such time n such amounts, for such purposes and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways, as the board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. Yours very

"Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with other gentlemen of New York city, was instrumental in forming the General Education Board in February, 1902. A very broad and admirable charter was secured from Congress and signed by President Roosevelf on Jan. 12, 1903.

A gift of one million dollars from Mr. John D. Rockefeller was immediately passed over to the board, especially designated for educational work in the South Other funds have been added by other philanthropists since that time and the board has con- Three hours after the Legislature adjourned ined its work hitherto mainly to educational

The present gift differs from Mr. Rockefeller's first gift to the board in the following particulars

The principal sum of the gift of one milon dollars made on the organization of for principle had proved very expensive the heard could be distributed. The pres- and that he is in need of ready money and, ent gift of ten million dollars is held as encowment, the income only being available for distribution The first gift was designed to be used

tachsively in the Southern States. The Ir sent gift is for use not only in the Southern States but throughout the United Five Smokestacks and a Wireless Tower States, without distinction of section.

The first gift could be used for common schools and secondary education. The second gift is confined to higher education and is designed especially for colleges as distinguished from the great universities. Elthough there is no prohibition in the letter of cift against making contributions to

Roth gifts are alike available for denomirational schools as well as for those which the non-sectarian. While the funds may e employed for denominational schools. they will be employed without sectarian distinction. No special denomination will le particularly favored, but the funds will be open to approved schools of all conominations, although they cannot be employed for giving specifically theological

In distributing the funds the board will aim especially to favor those institutions which are well located and which have a local constituency sufficiently strong and able to insure permanence and power No attempt will be made to resuscitate meribund schools or to assist institutions which are so located that they cannot promhe to be permanently useful.

"Within these limits there are no reall the big Tammany men had to leave strictions as to the use of the income. It may be used for endowment, for buildings. | Louis. or current expenses, for debts, for apparatus or for any other purpose which may be found most serviceable

It is known that Mr. Rockefeller has had this gift in contemplation for a long time, and Mr. Gates has been studying the ject in his behalf for many months. If the fund proves to be as useful as is now enticipated, Mr. Rockefeller will undoubtedly make large additions to it in future years."

The board has, in fact, already done most of the preliminary work of investigating the condition of the small colleges roughout the United States. Starr J. Murphy, executive officer for the States of the North and West, has had a corps of astistants at work for months. In the office of the society information on every college the country is tabulated and filed away The investigators have taken statements of wants and needs from the presidents of these colleges and have recorded their opinion of the deserts of each separate

of the goose roused the physician and his By next October, when the money is their lives and the goose. Dr. Lindley says the goose shall be his well fed guest as long definitely handed over, the board will be read to begin distributing it, and a score

lege commencements of 1906 will TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN July 2, via Pennsylvania Railroad, Special Irain leaves New York 6:45 A. M. Stops at Newark and Elizabeth, Returning, leaves Atlantic City D. M.—Adt.

probably be brightened by an announce-SECRETARY HAY IS DEAD. ment of Rockefeller gifts. "We don't expect to stop with this," said

make the general education board a dis-

tributing center for intelligent giving to

universities in this country has increased

enormously. Most of them are too poorly

endowed to do really good work. A man

who has a million dollars, say, to give to

education will help the ends of education

much better by handing it over to some

institution already founded than by giving

it for a new college. A million will hardly

put even a very small college on its feet

It would do a lot toward making effective

in education, just as a big university has.

The trouble has been that the big univer-

sities have been getting the lion's share

"Mr. Rookefeller has seen this. He be-

lieves in the small college, as well as the

big university. He has wanted for some

time to give money in that direction. The

only trouble was that he had not the time

to look into these colleges for himself

"Nearly every purpose in education is

represented by some institution in this

country. If a man has money to give for

any specific purpose, we will take that

money and apply it where it will do the most

The board was incorporated in the District

of Columbia by special act of Congress,

approved Jan. 12, 1903. This act exempts

their funds from taxation and authorizes

the widest scope of activity. The board

began at once the distribution of the Rocke-

feller fund among the negro 'schools and

institutes in the South. Since then, be-

sides smaller contributions, they have re-

ceived from George Foster Peabody, \$200,-

000; from Robert C. Ogden, \$50,000, and

the Anna T. Jones fund of \$200,000. Of

this last they may use only the income.

So far the board has acted on the Rocke

feller principle of giving on condition that

the recipients pledge themselves to raise

other funds. Only yesterday \$25,000 was

voted to a negro school in Alabama on con-

dition that its management raise \$75,000

This is John D. Rockefeller's greatest

single gift to higher education. He has

given the University of Chicago about

\$15,000,000, strung out over several years.

It is also his second gift in a week, for at

that he had added \$1,000,000 to the general

Føster Peabody: secretaries and executive

officers, Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Mur-

Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, Albert

Hanna, William P. Harper, E. Benjamin

There are four vacancies in the board.

LA FOLLETTE NEEDS MONEY.

So He Starts Out to Deliver Corty Summer

Addresses.

Manison Wis June 30 -Gov. La Follette.

who has just got off his hands a Legislature

which elected him to the United States

Senate, will not admit that he is broken

Gov. La Follette boarded a train for Madi-

son, S. D., to make the first of forty summer

addresses, which he has contracted to

deliver under the auspices of a lyceum

He confided in a friend that his fight

for the purpose of getting it, had agreed

to give the addresses and to write several

BIG BLOW AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Fall-Many Injured.

EAST St. Louis, Mo., June 30.-A storm

of cyclonic proportions broke over this

city this afternoon, destroying property

worth \$150,000. A score of persons were

injured. Three smokestacks of the Mis-

couri Malleable Iron Conpany were blown

down, seriously injuring four men em-

ployed at the works and wounding ten or

fifteen other employees. Two smoke-

tacks of the American Steel Foundry Com-

pany were blown down and several persons

The 200 foot tower of the DeForest Wire-

less Telegraph Company at St. Clair and

Collinsville avenues was blown down. I

fell toward the railroad tracks, breaking all

the windows of the tower and doing other

TAMMANY'S FOURTH.

Murphy Plans to Make the Celebration

Record Breaker.

Tammany's Fourth of July celebration

will be the greatest that the organization

has held for many a year. Last year's

affair amounted to very little, because

to attend the national convention at St

Charles F. Murphy has given orders

that next Tuesday's festival shall be a

record breaker. All the district leaders

have been called on to send large delega-

tions, and it is expected that a feature of

the meeting will be the "sounding of the

keynote" of the municipal campaign.

There are to be other things than oratory

in the building. The other things will

The long talks will be delivered by Gov.

Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina and

Lieut.-Gov. Jared Y. Sanders of Louisiana

Among the short talkers will be Charles A.

Towne, Thomas F. Grady, Thomas C

PITTSBURG, June 30 .- Dr. E. W. Lindley

of 529 Liberty avenue bought a goose las

night and took it to his home, intending to

cook it for to-day's dinner. When his

house eaught fire this morning the squawks

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIAL TRAIN RE-TURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY

Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City July 4, 5:30 P. M., for New York, stopping at Tren-ton. New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark. Parior and Dining Cars.—Adr.

They had just time to escape with

O'Sullivan and Charles L. Guy.

be in the basement

are said to have been injured.

damage to the structure.

articles for magazines.

financially, but he says he is "hard up

which are expected to be filled later.

Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman,

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Hugh H

funds of the university.

tion are as follows

We have done that for him

good. That is the general idea."

"Of course, the small college has its place

a small college already established.

of funds.

The number of colleges and so-called

a member of the board yesterday. "We PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN are going to try to encourage others to NEW HAMPSHIRE. give in the same way. It is intended to

> Caught Cold on Way There From Washing ton and Suffered a Recurrence of a Former Trouble-Since Then He Had Been Improving-Was 67 Years Old.

> NEWBURY, N. H., July 1 .- John Hay, Lake Sunapee, at 12:25 this morning.

Secretary Hay went abroad last March very much broken in health. He returned home on the Baltic on June 15. He had apparently gained much in lealth, but to peop'e who saw him then he seemed vet to

of his daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, in this city. The next day after resting comfortably he went to his daughter's country home at Manhasset, L. I., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Whitney.

He remained there for nearly a week before he went to Washington. As soon as he reached Washington he called on President Roosevelt at the White House. The next day he was at his desk in the State Department. He attended a meeting of the Cabinet that day and seemed to be greatly im-

He staved out the week in Washington and then went to his summer home at Newbury, N. H.

After his arrival there he was taken ill. The journey from New York to Washington had proved too wearing on the Secretary s strength. n the trip he was troubled with a bad cold which resulted in an attack of uremia

r. Hay suffered greatly that Sunday. Dr. J. L. Kane of Newport, N. . . said that he found Mr. Hay suffering from an organic ailment which e had four ye rs ago The Secretary did not respond to treatment, and the Boston physicians were

The physicians since reported that Mr. Hay was improving. It was at first thought that an operation would be necessary, but it was decided to await developments.

the Yale commencement it was announced Mr. Hay was 67 years old. He entered President McKinley's Cabinet in 1898, having been recalled from the Court of St. The officers of the General Board of Educa-James's to that position. Chairman, Robert C.Ogden: treasurer George

FRICTION IN GORHAM COMPANY. Vice-President Would Attach President's

Stock-\$3,000,000 Involved. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30 .- George Robinson, vice-president of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, has filed an attachment of \$3,000,000 against the stock owned by Edward Holbrook of New York president of the company, breach of contract being the allegation upon which the action is based. The attachment is against stock owned in several manufacturing concerns in this city and business enterprises in New York, prominent among the former being Mr. Holbrook's stock holdings in the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the General Fire Extinguisher Company and the

American Screw Company. According to the statement of Edward G. son in this city, the contention is that an agreement made with his client by Mr. Holbrook to deliver shares of stock in the Gorham company was not carried out

"The delivery of the stock," he said, was to have been made vesterday noon at the office of the Gorham company, at which time, according to written agreement made and signed on June 16 by Mr. Holbrook, he was to transfer 15.500 shares of the common stock of the corporation to Mr. Robinson at the price agreed upon. Mr. Robinson tendered the very large sum of money called for by the deal to Mr Holbrook at the stipulated time, but the srock was not delivered, and inasmuch as Mr. Holbrook had previously disqualified himself by his acts in the carrying out of other portions of the contract for that reason Mr. Robinson claimed damages that are represented nearly by the amount

The writ is returnable to the Commor Pleas division of the Supreme Court of this State on Aug. 1, and will be transferred to the new Superior Court, which will by that time be in session. Mr. Bassett said that Mr. Holbrook's property in New York would also be attached during the day, as Attorney Walter Vincent of this city had gone on to confer with Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Robinson's New York attorney, to take legal steps against Mr. Holbrook in that

It is rumored in this city that new interests have secured the Gorham Manufacturing Company and that there has been a reor ganization, with Mr. Robinson as president Marsden J. Perry, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and George L. Shepley are said to control the concern now. The rumor cannot be confirmed here.

COUNTING UNCLE SAM'S CASH.

The Task Begun Yesterday-It Will Take

Sixty Employees Three Months to Do It.

WASHINGTON, June 30. - The task of counting the cash on hand in the Treasury, incident to the induction of Morgan H. Treat of New York into the office of United States Treasurer as the successor of Ellis H. Roberts, who has held the position for more than eight years, was begun to-day. Sixty employees are engaged in this work, which involves an inventory of the \$1,152,818,725 in the thirteen cash vaults of the Treasury. The retiring Treasurer said that his affairs were in such shape that the count could

when he came into office it lasted from July 1 to the latter part of February. On March 31 of this year, there were 151,181,978 standard silver dollars in the Treasury, \$919.378.97 of subsidiary silver, \$8.360.675 in gold coin, \$249.930 in gold certificates, \$526,099.240 in Government bonds deposited as security for national bank note circulation, besides United States notes, silver certificates, national bank notes in process of redemption, &c.
The weight of the coin in the various vault s about five thousand pounds. Every coin

be completed in three months, although

The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M., due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 2:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations

INDICT BEEF TRUST HEADS. Chicago Grand Jury Finds True Bills Against 35 Officials and Attaches.

CHICAGO, June 30.-When the Federal Grand Jury that for three months has been investigating the so-called Beef Trust meets at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, the closing day of the session, indictments will be voted against thirty-five chief officials The Potemkin Joined and attachés of the big packing concerns.

The inquisitors will then go before Judge Secretary of State, died at his home, near | Bethea in the United States District Court and report their findings. As soon as the indictments are returned in court the entire force of the United States Marshal's office, including eighteen deputies, will he sent out with capiases for the arrest of the persons named in the indictments.

No names of persons against whom tru bills are voted will be made public officially Upon his arrival he went to the home until after the capiases are served and the accused men are brought into court.

STIR OVER "SUN'S" DESPATCH. Inside News of European Situation Aronses Deep Interest Abroad.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 1.-The morning papers here print conspicuouslyThe Sun's despatch dealing with the European situation, which was cabled back to London. The Telegraph says it will be read with deep interest, and while contending that it is incorrect in some details, it adds that the author has undoubtedly tapped springs of information that are supposed to be officially and diplomatically secret. It adds it can safely be said that there is wheat as well as chaff in the interesting despatch.

The Telegraph demurs to the assertion that Germany is selfishly taking advantage of Russia's paralysis, adding that it is the German press which is responsible for the atmosphere of suspicion in which the German foreign policy is enveloped.

The Chauvinist journals in Germany persist in telling all the world that Germany is the cock of the walk in Europe and can do and will do what she thinks fit. Such an arrogant attitude inevitably gives rise to suspicion and retort.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION INSUBWAY Blasting Cartridge Struck Of by Drill Five Workmen Hurt.

Five laborers employed in a shaft of th subway at the Battery loop were injured yesterday by the explosion of a five ounce dynamite cartridge. Two of the workmen went to the hospital. The shaft is opposite 7 State street, underneath the elevated railroad structure. According to Foreman O'Sullivan, the explosion would not have occurred if one of the injured men had not disobeyed instructions.

William A. Farrell, a negro, was operating a pneumatic drill, and O'Sullivan says he ordered him to drill holes two feet apart If he had followed instructions, according to O'Sullivan, Farrell would not have struck a hole that already had a dynamite cartridge in it. The cartridge was put in the hole on Thursday.

Farrell's jaw was fractured and his right arm sprained by the explosion. Philip Torrento, who was at work near him, had his right arm broken. Three other men were bruised and cut. Farrell and Torrento were removed to the Hudson street

The explosion caused some excitement in the neighborhood. A crowd gathered, but it was impossible to see what damage had been done in the shaft. Foreman O'Sullivan says there was no damage, and The reserves of the Church street station were turned out, but there was nothing to do except drive the crowd away

BRIDGE JAM, PANIC AND RUSH. Crowd Piled Up Awaiting Through Trains Trampled on Ticket Seller.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock last night, the balcony of the Brooklyn Bridge was jammed with people waiting for through elevated trains. The crowd had been piling up for an hour or more while the shuttle trains were running.

John Brooke of 173 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, fainted when the jam was at its worst. Capt. Devapney and Sergt. Donahue of the Bridge police started for the man to get him outside. They might as well have tried to beat their way through a stone wall. There wasn't a foot of space on the platform for them to sadeeze through

Devanney and Donahue yelled themselves hoarse. Women in the crowd, not knowing what was the matter, got into a panic and screamed. The crowd pushed forward and several fell into the track pit, narrowly escaping the third rail. Meanwhile Brooke was unconscious on the platform with people pressing all around him.

Devanney finally wormed his way to Brooke. He picked him up and got him, after a hard tussle, downstairs. An ambulance then took him to the Hudson street hospital

At that minute the first through train came into the Bridge. Everybody wanted to board it at once. The crowd started forward with a rush. Old Tom Brownell, who has been a ticket chopper at the Bridge for years, tried to get the people into lines and shouted himself black in the face at them, but it wasn't any use.

They hit him and his ticket box with a crash that hurled the old man from his stool, knocked the box "galley west," and swept on, paying no attention to Brownell, who was badly hurt. According to the police, a lot of people stepped on the old man and kept going without a look behind

There was another call for Capt. Devanney. and he came this time with six stalwart cops at his back. They made short work of the crowd this time. Devanney threatening to punch anybody who wouldn't

the Hudson street hospital. The surgeon found that Brownell was bruised from head to foot and that the clothes were half torn from his body. He thought, too, that the old man was suffering from in-ternal injuries. Dr. Vance had him carried to the emergency room at the Bridge and there. Brownell refused to go to the hospital, and after an hour's rest two policemen put him on a car and he vent to his home at 550 Franklin avenue

ARCTIC SHIP SAILS FOR HERE. Commander Peary in Charge of the New

Explorer, Roosevelt. PORTLAND, Me., June 30 .- Peary's new Arctic ship, the Poosevelt, sailed to-night for New York with Commander Peary in charge. It is expected that the trial record of 12 knots will be exceeded in workout spurts on the way.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla .- Ads.

REBEL SHIP DIDN'T YIELD.

Another Vessel the Crew of Which Mutinied.

THEY FACE REST OF FLEET.

St. Petersburg Hears That a Naval Battle Has Begun.

Earlier Reports Had It That the Pleat Sprrounded the Potemkin, Compelled Her to Surrender and Took the Mutineers to the Other Vessels--- Unie Night in Odessa After a Day of Anxiety Trouble at Cronstadt and Libau Short Lived-Officers Landed From Potenikin Tell How Muttny Started

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN LONDON, July 1 .- A despatch to the Daily Mail. dated Odessa, July 1, 12:35 A. M. says: It was at first reported by the authorities that the Kniaz Potemkin Tayritchesky had surrendered unconditionally, but it is now confirmed that the mutinous warship has been joined by the battleship George Pobledonostseff, the officers of which are

The vessels are anchored in the roads and are using their searchlights vigorously. as if expecting an attack from the rest of the fleet, which is about fifteen miles distant. One of the searchlights of the latter

"The information of this second mutiny comes from an absolutely reliable authority "The town is again in darkness except the inner screets, which are lighted electrically. All is quiet.

"There is nobody on the streets. I saw an arrested sailor brought to the commander's palace. I believe he was beaten, as I heard pitiful cries.

"The commander of the troops has received a telegram from the Government to sink the rebel ships regardless of a possible bombardment."

BATTLE OUTSIDE ODESSA?

A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg, timed 11:53 P. M., says it is reported that telegrams have just been received announcing that a battle is in progress outside of Odessa. It is added that several of Admiral Kruger's ships have joined the mutineers.

despatches, reports that Admiral Kruger delayed his departure from Sebastopol. One of his destroyers in the meantime reached Odessa and joined the mutineers. The Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky left Sebastopol on June 26 with the squadron. The mutiny occurred during maneuvers and she was enabled to slip away unnoticed Admiral Chukhnin, who was at St. Peters-

burg, on learning of the situation, telegraphed to Admiral Kruger to catch and sink the battleship. Admiral Kruger, who was at sea, received the order by wireless telegraph. He replied that no ship was missing. He had returned to port when the absence of the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky was first noticed.

STRICT CENSORSHIP.

The most complete secrecy is maintained in St. Petersburg regarding the mutiny. Telegrams having the least reference to the Odessa or Lilau tragedies are intercepted. A foreign correspondent, whose paper telegraphed him to go to Odessa, received the message after a delay of twenty

The newspapers give no hint of what is occurring beyond printing the ukase decreeing a state of siege at Odessa and have been burned.

Even the officials at the Ministry of Marine, in nine cases out of ten, are not aware of the mutiny. It is understood that the official version drafted for publication stated that the mutineers had left Odessa on board a foreign steamer. The rest of Russia knows even less than St.

What effect the news will have when it gets abroad it is difficult to say, but the Government, apprehending trouble with the reservists, has prudently decided to restrict the mobilization in St. Petersburg to sappers and surgeons, which reduces the numbers called for from thousands to

Meanwhile it has ordered out the reservists in other districts. The effect will be tense relief of the watchers, the red flag almost a general mobilization in European

MORE WORKMEN REVOLT The workmen in the arms factory at

Kolpino, near St. Peters burg, have mutinied and seized arms A strike is expected at St. Petersburg

LOOKED FOR A NAVAL BATTLE The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent, in a despatch dated Friday, 3:39 P. M.,

describes the scenes to within two or three The Second Empire. A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 157 P. M., arrives Albany 452, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:00, Rochester 9:83, Buf-falo 11:10 P. M. No excess Fare.—Adv.

to see a naval battle fought within view of the barbor.

The long expected squadron had arrived from Sebastopol to quell the mutiny. Shortly after dawn five battieships hove in sight off Langeron Point. The Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky proceeded at once to meet the battleships, signaling to them as she steamed ahead.

To the surprise of every one, the squadron turned tail and got out of the sight of the watchers on Odessa's towers.

At 12:35 they returned in line abreast, followed by three torpedo boats and three destrovers. The Potemkin issued forth to meet them. Signal flags broke out from her halliards in a long succession of messages. The flags could be made out, but the code used was not the international and the messages could not be read.

CLEARED FOR ACTION

Apparently meeting no favorable response, the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky cleared for action as the battle squadron, extended in a mile long line, with the torpedo craft astern, slowly swept past her. Every gun that could be pointed to the ships was trained on them. The gun crews were at their posts, and not a man of the mutineers was visible save one who calmly went on flooding the deck with a hose, in anticipation of gunfire from the foe.

Again the battleship and squadron exchanged signals which no one on shore could read. Slowly the squadron passed up the bay, and then the Kniaz Potemkin Tayritchesky put out to sea. Suddenly the punitive expedition came around, facing

ODESSA THREATENED.

The commander of the battleship kept all nis available guns trained on the squadron, and when his ship lay midway between the squadron and the shore he had one broadside pointed at the town and the other at the ships, as if threatening Admiral Kruger that if he were attacked from seaward he would

After more signaling the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky returned to her anchorage and the squadron sailed away. At the time the correspondent sent his despatch the ships were visible six miles off and the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky was slowly steaming after them.

SURRENDER FIRST REPORTED. Fleet Sald to Have Forced the Mutineers to Yield.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN ODESSA. June 30, 6 P. M .- The mutiny has collapsed as suddenly as it began. The crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin Tavritobesky to-day surrendered to Admiral Kruger's squadron without firing a

Beyond this fact there is little to be said with absolute certainty, for the approaches to the harbor and the sea front are still barred by impassable masses of troops and communication with the warships is It became generally known early to-day

from Odessa overnight and anchored, but no one knew whether the crews of the vessels were loyal or not. Throughout the morning the housetops and windows at every viewpoint in the higher parts of the town were thronged with citizens looking anxjously seaward and awaiting developments. Presently news came that other battleships, a cruiser, several torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats had joined the first two hattleships and that all were approaching at full speed. In the course of a few hours the news was verified by the ap-

pearance of the squadron FEARED SHIPS WERE MUTINOUS.

the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky, from which the rebel flag was still floating. Nobody could discern whether the squadron was hostile or friendly toward the rebel ship, and amid excited hopes and fears all manner of conflicting rumors spread.

At one time some excited citizens ran through the streets shouting that all the ships were mutinous and that a bombardment of the city was about to begin

CLOSED IN ON THE POTEMKIN. As time passed and the squadron steamed on, it could be seen with binoculars that the vessels of the squadron were closing in a semicircle around the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky, which shifted shoreward. A little later ten boatloads of armed men were seen to leave the squadron for the

only be conjectured. It could be seen, however, that the heavy guns of the squadron were all trained on the mutineer, and the hopes of the supporters of the Government revived as the position showed that the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky was doomed to surrender or be sunk.

rebel battleship, but their purpose could

RED FLAG HAULED DOWN

The suspense was extreme as time passed without the possibility of learning the actual happenings, but at last, to the inwas hauled down.

Not a shot was fired and, so far as could be seen, the surrender was absolutely unconditional. From the subsequent movements it seemed that the mutinous crew were being taken in the boats in small batches to the other vessels of the squadron.

The mutineers at first demanded amnesty, but when the squadron closed around them they reluctantly hauled down their rec

It is generally believed that the whole ROCK BALLASTED TO CHICAGO Pennsylvania Special, the 18-hour train be-in New York and Chicago, runs over the most ect roadbed in the world, the Pennsylvania road, the Standard Raliroad of America.—Adr.

hours of the reported surrender. He says crew will be shot for the triple crime of that Odessa awoke in the morning expecting mutiny, murder and refusal to assist the authorities to save the port from burning.

On the other hand, it would be extremely risky to shoot some 850 men when a majority of the crews of the Black Sea fleet are known to be at least incipiently disaffected.

The situation in the city is greatly improved. The Cossacks have the rioters well in hand and the incendiarism has ceased.

OUTBREAK AT CRONSTADT.

Sr. Petersburg, June 30.-The boat service between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, the naval port and fortress, was suspended this afternoon, and Cronstadt is now isolated by a large military force.

A fight began in the dookyard there this morning between the workmen and sailors on one side and the soldiers on the other. Workmen stoned the Cossacks and troops who had been stationed on the quay in anticipation of just such trouble.

This afternoon firing began, and it is supposed that the rioters obtained fire-

The sailors struck against working ashers as laborers, even for pay, and demanded that they be allowed to resume duty on board or leave the service. One officer is in the hospital as a result of his injuries.

THE TROUBLE SOON OVER. The troops soon had the mutineers under subjection, but the workmen's strike con-

The troops at Peterhof, the imperial esidence where the Czar is now living.

have been reenforced The worst sort of rumors prevailed on the Bourse to-day as to the condition of

affairs in the provinces. A telegram from Reval gives news of disorders at the seaport of Hapsal in connection with the railway strike. Reenforcements of Cossacks have been sent

FINLAND MILITARY DISTRICT ABOLISHED. The Military Council has decided to do away with the Finland military district. The post of commander in chief of that district is abolished and the fortresses and military organizations of Finland will be incorporated in the St. Petersburg military district.

It is reported that the Russian volunteer ruiser Saratoff has been burned at Odessa. MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

An imperial decree has been issued declaring matrial law in the Province of Erivan, Transcaucasia, and in the towns and villages in the Sebastopol and Nicolaieff districts.

To the Viceroy of the Caucasus is given special administrative and military powers, rendering him absolute in these districts. Steamship communication between Se-

bastopol and Odessa has been stopped for

two days. WHY THE POTEMEIN FIRED.

LONDON, July 1 .- A despatch to the Standard from Odessa yesterday said that the firing of two 24-pound shots last night by the Potemkin was owing to the foolish temporary detention by the military authorities of four of the fifteen mutineers sent ashore to bury their comrade Omelchuk. One shot, fairly aimed, fell harmlessly but dangerously near the spacious Cathedral Square, which was filled with 1,500 soldiers. The other shot fell a little

short of the Cossacks' barracks. A general exodus was in progress at 1:45 P. M., when the despatch was sent. Thirty thousand persons had left within the last forty-eight hours. Many members of the British colony were sending their wives and families away. The commandant, the Civil Governor and the police master were absolutely inaccessible. The correspondent said he spent four hours this morning in vain attempts to obtain speech with one

or all of these authorities. Forty-five men, alleged by the police to be incendiaries, were killed last night in It entered the bay and steamed toward | Primorskaia street, which flanks the

QUIET IN LIBAU.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Liban says that the town is quiet. There is great reticence regarding the mutiny The rioters are now in their barracks,

machine guns. Two hundred of them escaped to the forests. It is reported that 4,000 sailors raided the armory and sacked their officers' quarters

guarded by Cossacks and infantry with

TROOPS REMAIN LOYAL. According to some accounts there has been no serious trouble ashore at Odessa since the reenforcing of the troops, although fires are still burning in the harbor district One correspondent describes the rioters as cowed. Not a shot was fired Thursday night or throughout Friday. The troops

are entirely loyal. Four batteries of artillery, well supplied with ammunition, are stationed at Langeron

Another correspondent telegraphs, how ever, that thousands of desperate men tried on Thursday night to rush the military cordon across the entrance to the port. The troops at the word of command unhesitatingly opened fire, killing 46 and

wounding 300. An untimed news agency despatch from Odessa says that after compelling the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky the squadron departed except two battleships, which remained behind at the request of the military commandant, who is still apprehensive of further riots. The

city is now occupied by 30,000 troops. 1,400 KILLED IN RIOTING.

The correspondent adds that 1,400 have been killed in the rioting, not counting hundreds who were burned to death.

A despatch to Lloyds from Odessa says that three steamships belonging to the Russian Transport Company have been burned. Names and details are not given.

Low Round Trip Rates to Niagara Falls, via the West Shore R. R. July 1st. Particulars of any West Shore ticket agent.—Ads.